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AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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Office, over Post Office.
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In my absence orders can be left with the clerks.

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S. WOLFE. A. F. GOLDRICK.

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People's Bank,
COLORADO SPRINGS,
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OF DENVER, COLORADO.
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Transact a General Banking and Exchange business. Collections and other Business promptly attended to.

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COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL,
J. L. ROUTWELL, Prop.

First class in every respect. Largest hotel in Colorado Springs. Table supplied with the best the Colorado Markets afford. 5

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
D. SHIELDS, Proprietor,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

First-class in every respect. Table always furnished with the delicacies of the season.

El Paso House,
WM. E. WEBB, Prop.,
Finest View of Pike's Peak in Colorado Springs.
Colorado Springs.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE, LOCATED ON Cascade Avenue, has been greatly enlarged, and refitted and re-furnished throughout, and is now ready for the accommodation of the traveling public. The rooms are comfortable and airy. *Terms Reasonable.*

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W. E. SMITH, Proprietor,
Cascade Avenue, COLORADO CITY.

Board and Lodging, - - $7.00 per week.
Day Board, - - - $5.00

GO TO LEWIS'S
New Lunch Rooms,
Opposite La Font House,
FOR A LUNCH AT ANY HOUR. EVERY Variety, and Low Prices. Swizer and Limburger Cheese, etc. A complete Stock of Tobacco and Cigars.

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LEWIS WHIPPLE,
CARPENTER,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Contracts taken and Material Furnished. Work Guaranteed.

C. D. RAYMOND,
Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder,
Shop, Pike's Peak Avenue,
COLORADO SPRINGS. COLO.
Contracts taken and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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20-ACRE LOT
FOR SALE CHEAP.

CULTIVATING TRACT FRONTING ON PIKE'S Peak Avenue, with House, Stable, Corral, and good Well, all under Ditch, and two living Springs on the Lot. Apply to FRANCES WRIGHT on the premises; or, Box 272, Post-office, Colorado Springs.

LIKE.

(IN THE COLORADO PARK, 1875.)

BY BRET HARTE.

Wot's that you're reading?—a novel? A novel
—we larn my skule.
You a man grown and bearded, and bigger'n me
stuff ez that in—
Such stuff as that, their sweethearts! No wonder
you're thin ez a rake.
Looks at me!—clar two hundred—and never read
one in my life!

That's my opinion of novels. And ez to their
lyin' round here,
They objected to the clergy's daughter—the
clergy who came up last year
On account of his lungs and the mountains and
the balsam of pine and fir;
And his daughter—well, she read novels, and
that's what's the matter with her.

Yet she was sweet on the clergy, and stuck by
him day and night,
A one in the cabin up yer—till she grew like a
ghost, all white.
She was on to a trip of anything, ez light and ez
up and away
Ez a rifle smoke down through the woods, but she
wasn't my kind—no way!

Speakin o' gals, d'ye mind that house ez you rise
the hill
A mile and a half from White's, and just above
Matting'y's mill?
You do? Well, now *that's* a gal! What, you
saw her? O, come now, that, quit!
She was on y'er sly, you boys, for to me she
don't count one bit.

Now she's what I call a gal—ez pretty and
trimmed ez a quail;
Feet ez white ez a mountain's and they'd go
through a tenpenny nail.
Eyes that can snap like a trap. So she asked to
show "what I was hid."
She did! O, it's just like her sass, for she's pert
ez a Katy-did.

But what was I a-telling of?—O the clergy and
his daughter—she read
Novels she wore day long, and I reckon she
read them mostly,
And sometimes she read them out loud on the
clergy on the porch where he sat,
And 'twas now "Lord Augustus" she'd say this, and
now "Lady Blanche" she said that.

But the sickest of all that I heered, was a yarn
that they read about a cove,
"Leather-stocking" they nabbed him, and a hunter
chose for one of the greenest o' sorts.
And they asked me to hear, and I says, "Miss
Mabe, not any on me;
When I likes Injin sling my own lies, and that
cheap and I reckon can't agree."

Yet somehow or other she was always sayin' I
brought her to mind
Of some story about whom she had read, or such
device of that kind,
And I war'n't no end of the names that she
gave me Dot Summer up here,
"Robin Hood," "Leather-stocking," "Rob
Roy,"—O I tell you, the critter was queer.

And yet she hadn't been reared, she was harmless
enough in her way.
She could jabber in French to her dad, and they
said that she knew how to pray,
And she worked me that shoot-pouch no thar—
which the man doesn't live ez kin use,
And children—you see 'em down yer—ez would
cradle an injin's pappoose.

Yet a long o' them novels, you see, she was wastin'
and mopin away,
And then she got cozy with her tongue, and at
last she'd mopin' to say;
And whenever I happened around, her face it
was mighty pale,
And I warn't until she'd fixed that she'd gave me ez
much ez a look.

And this was the way it was. I was night when
I came up here
To say to 'em all, "good-bye," for I reckoned to
go for beer.
At "sun up" the day they left. So I shook 'em
all round, by the hand,
'Cept Mabe, and she was sick, ez they gave me
to understand.

But best as I passed the house next morning at
dawn, some one,
Like a little wover o' mist, got up on the hill
with the sun;
Miss Mabe it was, alone—a wrapper in a man-
ner'o' lace—
And she stood there straight in the road, with a
touch o' the sun in her face.

And she looked me right in the eyes—I've seen
nothin like it before,
When I hunted a wounded doe to the edge of
the Clear Lake shore,
And I had my knee on its neck, and just was
raisin' my knife
When it gave me a look like that, and—well, I
got over with his life.

"We are going to-day," she said, "and I
thought I would say good-bye
To you in your own house, dear—these woods,
and the bright blue sky!
You've always been kind to us, Luke, and papa
has found you still
As good as the air he breathes, and who seems
as Laurel Tree Hill.

"And we'll always think of you, Luke, as the
thing we could not have away;
The balsam that dwells in the woods, the rain-
bow that lives in the spray.
And you'll sometimes think of me, Luke, as you
know you used to say,
A fine smoke blown through the woods, a mo-
ment, but never to stay."

And then we shook hands. She turned, in a
succulent she loitered and fell,
And I caught her sharp, by the waist, and held
her a minute—well,
It was only a minit, you know, that ez cold and
ez white she lay
Ez a snow-flake here on my breast, and then—
well, she melted away—

And was gone. . . And that are her books
don't says not any on me,
Good enough may be for some, but them and I
don't agree.
They spiled a decent gal ez might have made
some chap a wife,
And look at me!—clar two hundred—and never
read one in my life!

Scribner's for December

BANKING.

A banker is a broker; that is precisely his character. He is an intermediate agent—a man who stands between two principals; who assists in transferring something from one of these principals to the other. If this is so—and analysis establishes the fact—then a rise in the rate of interest is instantaneously gained. A light is at once shed on these mysterious and complicated operations—on that tangled web of borrowing and lending, of large means and scarce means, for discount, which are summed up in these words: Money-market. The resources of a banker, whatever they may be, are not his own; and he can only become strong and have much to lend, or to be weak with small capacity to grant loans, or even to be under compulsion to receive new ones, must study the varying fortunes of those who supply them with means to transfer them to others. Here is the one secret of inquiry for those who seek to learn the real state of the money market; or how stands in reference to it how often is there a union to look at all in discussing about the rate of discount, and panics, and the other occurrences of the banking world!

And now let us consider the nature of this brokerage—his agency. The originator of an action is the principal, who makes a deposit at the bank. But what is a deposit? Cash brought to the banker's counter? Certainly not—only to the extent of three parts in one hundred. What is it, then? A debt to receive—a piece of paper, summoning some one to pay money and capable of being used as evidence against him in a court of law, if he neglect to do so. The next question, and it is a most critical one, is, How came the depositor to have a debt to give to the banker to collect? In answering this question, it must be carefully observed that we are speaking of the first appearance of this deposit in the banking community; we must not introduce here mere movements between banker and banker, shiftings of deposits from one portion of the money-market to another. The deposit, then, at its origin, arises from the sale of property—from nothing else. A brewer has sold a thousand barrels of beer, and has been paid with a check, which he places in the banker's hands, to collect for him, and place it to his credit. Now, if the brewer draws out the sum due upon this debt as soon as paid, the banker becomes there collecting clerk, and true banking, as it actually exists, would not come into existence. But no one fact makes its appearance. The brewer will not want for six months, say, the proceeds of six hundred of the barrels of beer he has sold; he will draw, for the present, one check only on the banker for the purchase of malt to the value of four hundred barrels, and this the banker knows. Now commences the specific action of the banker. He knows that he has at his disposal the proceeds of six hundred barrels of beer sold; he resolves to lend them for three months to some timber-merchant, who has brought him a bill for discount, and seeks to obtain means of buying. "Give me your bill," says the banker, "and I am drawn on me for the amount." This is done, and the result is a purchase of timber. This simple statement is full of instruction, if people will only consent to gather it. The banker appears here as an agent, who undertakes to find for his principal, the brewer, another principal, who will employ his means in buying timber. Not a shilling of cash or money passes in the transaction. The sale of the beer and the purchase of malt and timber create three checks, which meet at the clearing-house and settle each other there. The beer is paid for in malt and timber; in economical language, beer is exchanged for timber and malt. The brewer obtains payment for his beer partly by paying that which he carries away, partly by letting timber to a timber-merchant through the agency of a banker. The banker is a mere go-between—a broker; it is the brewer who really lends the timber to the merchant. Thus we learn what the banker, as broker, transfers; what it is that he lends and others borrow. The lender's purchasing power, the ability to obtain goods in the various markets; and this power consists in the fact that a man who has such property, by the very nature of a sale, can acquire, directly or indirectly, other property in exchange. This power of banking the banker procures from the brewer—that is, it is the possession and sale of goods to his depositors, which enables him to carry on any banking. Banking is an affair of goods, of goods transferred, and not of coin or cash, or bills, except as machinery. Further, we see what deposits really are—debts due for borrowed money by a banker, which exists for him, which he possesses in the form of debts due to him by timber-merchants and others to whom he has granted loans. Beer, malt, and timber, its debts, are the whole of this transaction; and they are the whole of the money-market also, for this transaction is the exact type of all the others, saving always the existing amount of these debts among bankers.

Were there no banks, the banking might and would still be done by the brewer himself. He would find some borrower who would reward him for lending the proceeds of six hundred barrels for three months; but the employment of an intermediate agent or broker, to act for many sellers of goods together, vastly increases the efficiency or the process of lending, as the banker wields large sums, and possesses great facilities in discovering borrowers.

One conclusion is strikingly evinced by this analysis, that money is not in fact a necessary and indispensable condition of banking. The banker did not receive money from the brewer, nor give money to the malster and the timber-merchant; and when the debts in time are paid no money need pass, and but very little money certainly will pass. The selling and buying of goods exactly corresponded, and the debts were punctually paid by these purchases, the use of money or all the great business of the country might become entirely unnecessary. Even now, six thousand millions' worth of sales and purchases are annually settled at the clearing-house; goods worth six millions are exchanged without the intervention of a single penny; and it is perfectly conceivable, in idea and essence, that a most active trade of the nation should be carried on by slips of paper, without any cash whatever. Such a method of commerce has been very nearly established in international trade; for it is astonishing how small a quantity of gold balances the enormous sales and purchases of nations with each other. But the inevitable fluctuations in the course of human affairs prevent the entire adoption of a moneyless system of banking. First of all, on one side, the brewer refuses to bind himself absolutely to lend the worth of his six hundred barrels of beer for three months certain; he retains his power of reclaiming his debt at pleasure, and when the funds commanded by banks are subject to the incidents, large as well as permanent, of the brewer's fortunes. On the other side, many of the influences which may prevent a banker's debtor from fulfilling his engagement when due. His own debtors may have failed to perform their parts, or his merchandise may have fallen in prices in the market, or a wet Summer may have swept away his crops, or his American customer may have taken to civil war instead of growing cotton, and may have no remains for his goods. These and a hundred similar causes may have stopped the payment of the six or nine months' money. We thus discover the most embarrassing feature of banking. A banker's depositors may withdraw their deposits whenever they choose; the debtors to whom the banker has transferred them may not be able to repay him at the time stipulated. To guard against the danger of sudden stoppage which such a position involves, the institution of a reserve has been devised, to provide safety against unforeseen demands for payment. It is formed by the banker not entirely out of the proceeds of the loan which his deposits gave him to collect. He lends only a portion; the experience which necessarily comes of cash, or notes which have never been lent, will have taught him that a certain proportion of his deposits will be sufficient to meet the demands which are likely to be made upon him. The reserve which he keeps is, in the case of the London bankers, about one-third of their deposits; in the Bank of England, about one-half.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WHAT AN OLD BACHELOR THINKS.

It's the sixteenth or seventeenth man ever I've heerd to say a woman makes a house comfortable. It's a story got up, because the women are there, and something must be found for 'em to do. I see you there isn't a thing under the sun that needs to be done at all, but what a man can do better than a woman, unless it's bearing children; and they do that in a poor make-shift way at the best. Better been left to the men, it had. Look you, a woman will have you a-tote every week to the river, and never come to see that the better th' dawn the shorter the time. Tell you a woman'll make your porridge every day for twenty years, and never think of measuring the proportion between the meal and the milk a little more or less, she'll tell you. Doesn't signify much porridge with a man now and then, if it's wrong, it's summat in the meal or it's summat in the water.

Look at me! I make my own bread, and there's no difference between one batch and another from year's end to bread's end, and if I've got a woman in the house I must pay every penny for patience if the bread turned out heavy, and as for cleanliness my house is cleaner than any other house on the Common, mostly the parlors of 'em swarm with women. When Saturday comes to be one in a morning, and we get as much cleaning done in one hour without any fuss, as a woman will get done in three, and all the while by sending buckets of water after your ankles, and let the lower end of the fire-irons stand in the middle of the floor, and all. The cry for you to preach your sins against 'em. Don't tell me about God having made such creatures to be companions for us? I don't say but he might make Eve to be a companion to Adam in Paradise, if there was no cooking to be spoil there, and no other woman to cause strife and make mischief, though you see what mischief she did as soon as she'd an opportunity. But it's an impious, unscriptural opinion to say a woman's a blessing to a man now; you might as well say arders and wasps and frogs and wild beasts are a blessing, when they're only the evils that belong to this state of probation which it's the duty of a man to keep as clear of as he can in this life, hoping to get quit of 'em forever in another—praying to get quit of 'em forever in another.—*Cottage Hospital.*

TO-MORROW.

It was said of Alfred De Vigny that he proposed making a great poem, and as to the capacity and genius to make it I put no slight admiration for the preparation of the poem. "Why don't you begin?" You are getting on in life, and after a while you will be too old to write the poem." And he would keep saying: "To-morrow I will begin." One morning the papers in Paris announced his death. His work is undone, he may read amid the magnificent materials he had gathered with which to begin the poem. And some of you, my dear hearers, have been projecting a grand Christian life; you have a great many bright plans and expectations gathered about you. I say to you this morning: When are you going to begin that life? You say: "To-morrow," but I tell that death will overtake you before you have begun, and your next will be stunned, and forever the grandest poem of your Christian life will be unwritten, and the song of grace unsung, and your immortal soul unprepared. Then the goodness of God will become his wrath, and the sunlight will become a storm, and the welcome will become anathema, and instead of a fleet of magnificent Gospel opportunities, there will remain nothing but an eternity of wreck overthrown. Oh! that God would to-day by his goodness lead us all to repentance.—*Talmage.*

DRESSING THE HAIR.

There are some points in the dressing of the hair which all women should understand. The present universal fashion of covering the forehead with a fringe of hair or small curls is a great wrong to a majority. They may twist and twine over small, delicate, hair counterfeiters, but no face does want a smooth expanse of forehead, and in the fashionable "Dolly Varden" we lose all the upper lights of the countenance. Dark complexions, too, always require masses of hair lying snugly in grand easy forms of shining coils; black hair is spoiled by "frizzing."

In order to bring out the true beauty of any face, the hair should be swept back and raised high. The face lights as the brow uncovers, but care must be taken not to draw the hair too tight and rigid; all that is necessary is to show that exquisite line along the roots where the skin is soft and fair, and the coloring fresh and tender even in old age. The coverest forehead is of the earth earthy; all the Dianas of every age and country reject it, and disprove its effect you have only to take any rainy picture beauty and in imagination sweep the low hair clear, and turn up the flowing curls into smooth braids, and the woman looks reformed. Children and young girls may wear unbounded hair, but in a woman it looks unlucky—and worse.—*Christian Union.*

BRITISH POLITENESS.

Although Americans have the reputation of being a people who "reckon" in one reason, or "guess" and "calculate" in another, really Americans are a people who assert a thing which they know without hesitation or misgiving that they may be wrong. But the English in society are never positive. Even when they are most certain they say, "I believe not," or "I think so and so." They are so deferential in this respect as to be sometimes misleading. I knew an American office to express a conviction in the presence of an eminent Englishman with reference to something which the latter knew was impossible. The Englishman said: "I think you must be mistaken; at least I have never known it to be so." It was a position of fact, and the American afterwards said it never occurred to him to look whether he or his courteous English acquaintance were right. He found not only that the Englishman was right, but what he thought a lie was contrary to the British constitution. The Englishman must have known absolutely, and yet he spoke in such a deferential, doubting way that the American was left to search in the matter for himself. Had he remained here longer he would have discovered that even an Englishman of science would scarcely commit himself without reservation to the rotundity of the earth or the qualities of a triangle. I have sometimes thought that when these gentlemen are most certain of a thing they are the most likely to "venture a guess" with great hesitation. And this difference between the Englishman and the American—still more marked among the ladies of the respective countries—though it may in some cases manifest itself in an exaggerated degree of assertiveness and speculation on one side, and of cold, heavy reticence on the other, may be recognized in other characteristics.

BONNETS AND HATS.

To be neither young nor homely won't seem a crime from the modern milliner's point of view. All the new bonnets and hats appear to have been designed for women with those virtues alone that they with whom Time has not dealt gently, or Nature been free-handed, are left to choose between freezing without hats, of mortifying their vanity in them. Never have the styles been less adapted to plain and middle-aged people than this season. The bonnets are so far from pretty themselves that they need a fine air of youth and good looks to make them tolerable; and the hats are so pert with their odd, little turned-up corners, so semi-rakish in air, perched half way back on the head, that only the freshest and sweetest of faces is in keeping with them. What the unfortunates, adapted to neither, will do, remains an open question; but let us hope something may be devised for their benefit, from the brain of some friendly milliner whose pathetic exchequer shall have made her sympathetic.

The shapes of the bonnets are barely more than variations of last winter's styles; most of them having coronet fronts more or less roving, with rather high, broad, flat crowns. It is difficult, however, to describe their form accurately; for they are quite different before and after trimming, especially after. We may be allowed the Gallicism. Such quantities of velvet and silk, ribbon and lace, flowers and feathers, steel and jet, as are loaded and piled upon the unoffending frames, we have never before seen. Each bonnet looks as if it weighed ten pounds at the very least, and were surrounded by an atmosphere of headaches. The autumn styles were ponderous enough; but these editions they are nothing less) for winter are the exaggerated result of those suggestions.

Most of the bonnets are in two shades,—one silk and the other velvet,—while the trimmings—every one has either a long ostrich feather or a bunch of curled tips—are generally shaded to match. The trimming, as heretofore, is massed far back on the left side,—sometimes in the middle of the back. It is usually a long commingle of velvet loops, flowers, lace, and feathers, tipped by some remarkable ornament in jet and steel. When long feathers are employed, they are placed on the right side, and curl rigidly over the crown to the left. If wreaths or vines are used, they are carried on the off side, and twisted toward the middle of the back, where they all terminate. Single blossoms or small sprays are preferred. They are generally placed under the edge on the left, so that their effect is obscured directly on the hair. A favorite decoration is a quantity of black thread lace veil, held to the crown by a wreath or fanciful pin; and for this an old-style bonnet, such as were fashionable ten years ago to wear over the face, will do perfectly well, and save the buying of a hat, or two of expensive lined edging beside the net for the centre of the veil.

There is a positive change in favor of face trimmings of some sort; and, though narrow and inconspicuous at present, they serve to note the change. The favored styles are coronets of fine jet work, sewed over the fronts, on which the velvet or silk is slightly full; and a narrow, flat band of curled ostrich, similar to the recent mode of dress-trimming. Strings are wider than former styles, three inches being the proper width. When two shades are used in the bonnet, the strings are frequently of the double-faced kind mentioned sometime since.

Hats only two prominent varieties appear, and of these neither can be called the favorite. Both are somewhat high, Spanish, flat-topped crowns, rather wide brims before and behind; and their only perceptible difference is that one has the brim turned up in a point against the crown on the left side, and the other on both sides. Of course there are several shades beside, but these are the prettiest and the best liked. As to their decoration, what applies to bonnets also applies to them, except that the long plumes, so universal, are often fastened in front, carried over the crown so high that you can see under them, and induced to hang straight down behind. In place of the buckles, pins, etc., of metal put on bonnets, dangerous-looking daggers and arrows are used to impale the bows on hats.

There is no part of feminine wardrobe where domestic skill may be turned to so good account as in the manufacture of head coverings. On no article of attire are the trade profits so large. Of the many hats we have examined, this season, not one was less than $18, and for that price only the simplest article in plain black velvet could be obtained. There is no reason for asking such enormous prices, and no sense in paying them, when, for one-fifth the sum, can be purchased at retail good materials which deft fingers can readily put into as attractive form at home.—*Scribner's.*

VARIETIES.

Why is a minister at the end of his sermon like a ragged urchin? Because he's toward his close.

A gentleman, on taking a volume to be bound, was asked if he would have it bound in Russia. "Oh, no," he replied, "Russia is too far off; I'll have it bound here."

The colored Baptists of the Southern States have resolved to practice "feet washing" as a token of humility and love for one another. Whatever the object, the result will probably be beneficial.

"When a fellow is too lazy to work in this section," writes a correspondent from a village in Canada, "he paints his name over his door and calls it a tavern, and makes all his neighbors as lazy as himself."

Special trains in France, having for some time past been conveying people to the frontier, are now employed in the transit of gunpowder and arms. "The boundaries must be guarded."

The Spaniards are said to have a proverb which reads, "At eighteen marry your daughter to her superior; at twenty to her equal; but at thirty to any body who will have her."

A contemporary lately published an amusing printer's error. Stating the principal topic for discussion at the Bath Congress it is said that one of these would be "The means of bringing the influence of the Church to bear upon *them asses* the masses of the people."

"As my wife at the window one day,
Stood watching a man with a monkey,
A cart came along with a 'broth of a boy,'
Who was driving a stout little donkey.
To my wife then I spoke, by way of a joke,
'There's a relation of yours in the carriage.'
To which soon replied, as the donkey she spied,
'Ah, yes—a relation by marriage.'"

A man with some wit and a very long nose met a neighbor on a frosty morning, who sang out, "Head, Smith; I see the end of your nose has been nipped, and saw it was composed of bone." "No fault of mine," said the unabashed Smith, "I'll answer for it as far as it could reach."

Dogberry, arraigning a party, noticed a Quaker in sober black, was asking with a young man who was dressed in a suit of broadcloth. "Sir," he said, "are you a Quaker?" "No, sir," replied the young man, "I am a Methodist." "Then," exclaimed the wit, "there is a hell for you, sir."

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

THE JOURNAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourself to carefully examine its character, and exact from it as pure, high-toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. This is no sense-seeking notice and care for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably degrading yourself.—*New York Times.*

A Few Words.

All newsubscribers entering their names upon our books *now*, and paying as three dollars, will receive the GAZETTE to the end of 1874—thirteen months for one year's subscription. Call at the office and subscribe at once.

Or pay twenty-five Cents now, and have the GAZETTE to the end of this year; you will then want to subscribe for next year also.

Our publication last week of the Document which was signed by so many of our citizens just previous to the election of Town Trustees has called forth the publication of another document to which we give place elsewhere. It is a petition which was carried round the Town by one of our Liquor-Sellers some weeks ago, and which then received the signatures attached to it, but which we believe, has never been presented to the Town Trustees to this day. It does, we suppose, within the power of the aforesaid Liquor-Seller to present it for what it is just as he pleases, and is so much capital in reserve with which some of our citizens have unwittingly furnished him.

It must be somewhat humiliating to a number of our people to see their names on two documents so diametrically opposed to each other—one demanding a pledge from prospective Trustees that they would grant no licenses, the other petitioning actual Trustees to issue one of two. It is, however, but due justice to them to take into consideration the circumstances which led to the signature of each of the papers.

We credit most of those who signed the first paper with a sincere desire to see Liquor-Selling abolished here. Some few, doubtless, signed it just because others did, and signed it contrary to their actual convictions; but the majority, we have no doubt, were perfectly sincere when they put their names to a resolution declaring it inexpedient that any licenses should be granted for the sale of Liquor, and that efforts is not to be made for the suppression of the traffic which already existed at that time.

How came it, then, that six months afterwards, a number of those same men signed a petition asking for Licenses? The answer is to be found in the apathy and indifference displayed by the Town Trustees in regard to the very matter with reference to which, above all others, they had been specially elected. Weeks and months passed on after the election, and Liquor-Selling increased rather than diminished; the Town Trustees and the Colorado Springs Company both—to all outward appearances—were content to leave the thing alone, and men were disgusted, because they thought that they had been deceived. They came to believe that there was no sincerity in the professions and protestations of the authorities, and that the Temperance issue had only been put up as a stalking-horse behind which certain men might ride into office. In their disgust, they vowed that they would elect no more Temperance Trustees.

Then came the Liquor merchants with his petition; he saw his opportunity and was not slow to avail himself of it. He went round with only specimens, proclaiming that the County Officers and the Town Trustees couldn't suppress the traffic, and didn't want to if they could; that it would be a good thing for a heavy license to be imposed, and so start up a lot of little, low groggeries, and have only one or two "respectable" Saloons, which would put money into the Town Treasury, and really do more good to the place than harm. And so forth, and so forth—like a persuasive preaching crashy, or a swindler soliciting cash on honesty. With one he tried this argument, with another that, and so got the string of signatures to his petition.

Now, in all this there seems weighty instruction for our Authorities. They may be assured that Your Town Trustees, immediately upon their election, excited themselves exceedingly to crush out the Liquor-Traffic, they could have done so with comparatively little trouble. The public would have been with them in overwhelming majority; there were but one or two officers to deal with, and a little persistent prosecution would have forced them to give way. But, instead of getting to work in the matter, the Trustees allowed things to go on as before; in consequence, they lost the confidence and goodwill of their former supporters, and—what was of far more importance—they lost many friends to the Temperance Cause. To-day, they have a three-to-one character piece of work before them than they had at the commencement of their term of office.

As we have said before, we say again: We believe that if a really sincere and earnest effort be made by our Town Trustees, they still have the Liquor-Traffic in their power, and can crush it out; public sentiment will uphold them in any steps they may take, however severe; and they will be honored, for doing the duty which they were elected to perform.

But if they stop to repeat their original blunder; if they dally with the thing, and content themselves with a half-hearted policy, they will only give strength to the evil, only alienate still more of those who are now sincerely anxious to see it done away with. We trust, that they will ponder this matter with the earnestness which it calls for.

A word or two to some of the signers of the petition. What if the Town Trustees and the County Officers may have seemed to be careless about carrying out their pledges, was that any good reason why respectable citizens should lend themselves to the schemes of the Liquor-sellers, and undertake to help to fight their battles?

The petitioners are made to express their belief that experience has everywhere demonstrated the fact that it is impossible to suppress the sale of Liquors. We will take the fact as stated, and we ask, Who is responsible for it? Does not the responsibility lie, in great measure, upon men such as those who signed both of those documents—men of respectability and standing, men who are not drunkards, men who recognize, in cool moments, the evils which Liquor-selling inflicts, men who have a regard for Law and Right, men who, when it costs them little effort, are ready enough to cast their votes and their influence against what they know to be wrong; but men who have not sufficient strength of opinion to make them active by it through thick and thin, who are too ready to conclude that whatever is, is right, and that even if a thing does ugly, it is easier for them to shake it by the hand than to kick it out of existence.

We put it to some of those whose names are found at the foot of that petition: If every man in Colorado Springs who honestly believes that Liquor-selling does more harm than good, backed his words and actions by steady, unflinching votes, would it not have been much more possible than it has been to suppress the sale of Liquors here?

The Liquor-men, having made one false assertion by which they hoped that some of our people might be deceived, now proceed to another. They say that "there has been no ordinance or law against the sale of intoxicating liquors," this in the face of the following, which was adopted by the Board of Trustees and published in the GAZETTE:

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Colorado Springs.

Any person who shall hereafter have, or keep, any tavern, grocery, doggery, victualing, or other house or place, within the Town, for selling or giving away, or in any manner dealing in any vinous, spirituous, ardent, intoxicating, or fermented liquors, or who, by himself, his agent or servant, shall sell, give away, or in any manner deal in, any vinous, spirituous, ardent, or fermented malt liquors, shall, for each offence forfeit and pay not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars."

This Ordinance has been in full force since February last, and is in full force now. True it has failed of its object, because unprincipled men have set themselves to defy it and have employed lawyers to defend it. But its stands on the Ordinance Book of the Town, as clear and unmistakable as JUDGE HALLETT's application of the clause in the Colony Deeds. Now, let our Trustees take such steps as will secure its enforcement; where are any flaws in it which give opportunities of escape to the Liquor-sellers, let them be repaired, and let us have done with this brazen defiance of the Law which has so long disgraced us.

We credit Mr. CHASE with sufficient ability to frame an Ordinance that shall meet all requirements, and we beg to suggest that he be instructed by the Trustees to do so. And, since the Liquor-sellers themselves are determined to fight the battle, let the Trustees determine to fight it out with them. Let the Liquor-selling Ordinance be enforced, and we are sure, when it is enforced, it will be decisive. Let the first conviction carry a fine of $100, and the second a fine of $500, and the third a fine of $5000, our authorities will not be long before they will see the force of these useless prosecutions. When men set themselves against Law, Law should show itself steady and strong.

A motto for our merchants: "Small profits."

Mr. Lee Humphrey starts on a trading trip to California in a few days.

Mr. Joseph Sharrar is assisting Mr. Bowderman in his duties as County Clerk.

Mr. Green is building on Nevada Avenue.

Skating on the Reservoir. Take the street-car corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street, and see for yourself.

Tableaux and other entertainments at the Presbyterian Church next Tuesday evening.

Universalist Service will be held in Poole's Hall, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Wilkes will officiate.

Judge Hallett passed through Town on Thursday last, on his way to Golden to attend to some official duties.

Nearly all the County Officers went up to Manitou on Thursday to dance at Donnelly's wedding.

Black-tail Deer are being shipped by express from Colorado Springs to Pennsylvania.

Did anybody feel thankful on Thursday, or did they were not Signal Corps duty on the top of Pike's Peak?

Mr. L. W. Weltman is building a residence on Cucharas Street, near to Cascade Avenue.

It was given out that one of our prominent citizens was to take to himself a wife on Thursday evening, but the report turned out to be incorrect.

We understand that Mr. E. D. Dodge will occupy the new Brick Building opposite the Post Office, when it is completed.

Mr. Given (of Cleveland) has given out a contract to Messrs. Rogers & Stratton, for the erection of a Residence on the corner of Tejon and Bijou Streets.

The Wilson Coal Company, of which we wrote last week, sank a shaft seventy-five feet in depth, struck sandrocks, and then abandoned the entire project.

Col. D. C. Dodge, General Freight and Ticket Agent of the D. & R. G. Railway, has been down from Denver, to look after business.

The cold weather just came to make Thanksgiving Day seem like itself, and then took its departure again for the East.

Three hundred and fifteen Turkeys (more or less) eaten in Colorado Springs on Thursday, and *a poor day for Turkeys, too.*

At the meeting of the Town Trustees on Saturday evening last, there was a full Board present. The bonds of Mr. Fossas Night-Watchman were approved. Several Bills were passed and ordered paid.

A Society of Ladies has been formed for the purpose of raising funds by entertainments, etc., for charitable purposes. We have people amongst us who are in want of the necessaries of life and who are too sick to obtain them by work. The efforts of such a society should, therefore, be well supported by our citizens.

They have a wonderfully intelligent Bear up at Manitou. When unchained, he will open the door of Hanley's Store, and deliberately walk in, and help himself to apples or anything else which is handy, and suits his taste. By the way, when we come to think of it, we have seen some intelligent bears doing the same sort of thing in Colorado Springs. Another proof, as the showman said, of the depravity of human nature.

One of our citizens was stopped rather suddenly the other day by a vision in Town, who, though he recognized him as an old acquaintance, and who asked him his name. Our citizen was some considerable time before he could make answer, and then said he had almost forgotten it. He was nearly as astonished as a young gentleman, also living in Colorado Springs, who went to pay a call, and, when he left the house, forgot to take up his hat. Afterwards he awoke to the consciousness that he was bare-headed, but was too ashamed to go back for his headgear. To this day the young gentleman *minus* a hat, and the good people of the house have lost a vision.

Manitou promises to make rapid progress, several fine buildings are to be put up at once. There are but few of our readers who can form an idea of what Manitou will be in a few years, when the plans which have already been prepared are carried into execution. The whole of the ground has been laid out by Mr. Bell, with the utmost care and ability, for Villa Sites, with numerous walks and drives; and, when the sites are built upon, and the trees which mark a Residence of architectural beauty, surrounded by walks, grounds, and "shady" nooks, one of which we shall have reason to be particularly proud.

The wise "counsel upon all doors" once or twice yesterday, in the Court of the Justice, soon put a stop to the noise.

The Reception Restaurant ceased its short career on Thursday last, and has passed into the hands of Proprietors, but they seem to have made a pay.

When we read about the Erie Canal being frozen up and trains being snowbound in Central New York, we congratulate Colorado people that we have the best of it.

We learn from Mr. Chase, our City Attorney, that he is revising the whole of the Ordinances passed by the Trustees. The revision will doubtless result in making them much more effective than they have hitherto been.

A "Hop" was given by the "Young Men's Social Club" at the Colorado Springs Hotel last night. About twenty-and-twenty couples were present, and a jolly "a good time" it is intended to have similar gatherings at frequent intervals.

The officers and teachers of the Methodist Sabbath School are making arrangements for a Festival at Christmas-time. They intend to provide some suitable entertainment both for the young folks and the old ones. Friends should bear this in mind.

The Denver Republican didn't come down to see the workings of the Saloons after all. They determined to save up all their energy for the duties of Thanksgiving Day, and doubtless felt, when they saw the turkey upon the festive board, that they had been wise men.

Mr. N. Hoagman has gone, with his family, for a short visit to his old home in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. He will doubtless carry with him a good report of this part of the world, and may induce some of his old fellow-citizens to become citizens of Colorado Springs.

Messrs. True & Sutton have got in a large supply of California Canned Fruit, direct from the canning factories there. Having "sampled" it, we are able to vouch that it is of first-class quality, much superior to what is generally obtained from the East. Messrs. True & Sutton have put it down to the very lowest prices possible, and sell it as cheaply as it could be bought in Denver.

The gushing young poet, whose first verse runs as follows:—

> Oh, maiden fair
> Of rural thyme,
> What makes you wear
> That hump behind?

is advised to try again. There are plenty of poets who have done worse than that, but there are one or two who have done better, and he should aspire to the former.

The following telegram from Illinois was included in Thursday's press dispatches:

"A large number of persons from various parts of this State are about starting for Southern Colorado, with the view of engaging in agricultural pursuits in that section."

We learn from a private source, that the same may be said of Southern Missouri, there being a large number who are preparing to leave there with the intention of settling in this part of the Territory. Colorado attracts more and more attention.

We hope that our subscribers will show to their friends the offer which we make to furnish the GAZETTE to all new subscribers from now to the end of 1874 for three dollars. We intend to build up a large circulation for our paper next year, and we want as our friends to aid us by showing it to their acquaintances, and recommending it. They can thus render us very material service.

Mr. E. S. Glover, who has recently made Bird's-Eye Views of Denver, Central, Georgetown, etc., has been spending several days here, making a view of Colorado Springs, Colorado City, and Manitou. The view is taken from Mount Washington, but the specimen is supposed to be considerably higher, so as to see over a intervening objects to Manitou. Mr. Glover has put every building in Town, and also in Colorado City and Manitou, into his view, so that it presents a complete picture of things as they are. The mountains, mesas, hog-backs, etc., are also delineated. It is Mr. Glover's intention to have the view lithographed by Messrs. Strobridge & Company, of Cincinnati, and he is now taking orders from our citizens for copies.

Major McAllister has made arrangements for an interview on Monday next with a gentleman who represents a number of Chinese in the East, and who is looking for a location somewhere in the Territory for a College, similar to the Oberlin College in Ohio. Major McAllister is prepared, we believe, to offer very liberal inducements to ensure the establishment of the College here, and certainly no more suitable place could be found in the Territory. We understand that a College is contemplated which would have accommodation for 500 pupils.

It would interest some of our readers if the Town Trustees would publish a report as to the number of dogs on which License fees have been paid in accordance with the Ordinance passed by the Town Trustees; also how many dogs have been destroyed, for non-compliance on the part of their owners. We have a very strong suspicion that the Tax has been paid on not a very small proportion of the dogs in Town. If our suspicions be correct, we beg to suggest that it is time to enforce payment from every defaulter. It would be but fair advice to our Trustees to order the removal of the tax of those who have paid. There is no sense in taking the money of the few unless they are allowed to do something for it.

The population of Colorado Springs is steadily on the increase. Mr. Derry arrived yesterday. They have been putting in a good season's work "down South."

The Pike's Peak Telegraph Line has been down again. It seems that it can't bear up against the excessive cold which prevails at present.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company will withdraw their Sunday Passenger-trains on and after to-morrow.

Four wagon-loads of deer and antelope arrived in Town on Thursday. Those who are fond of game can now have it every day, and need not pay much for it either.

We hear that another day of a Board meeting House in Town which has existed $500 during the last two months. This is not so bad for hard times.

They have some very vague notions "back East" about things "out West." The *American Newspaper Reporter*, published in New York, has a number of items about Colorado Newspapers, and heads them: "The Pacific Coast."

A traveler was found between the Pike's House and Manitou early yesterday morning, nearly frozen to death. He would have been a corpse in a very little space of time.

Mr. S. M. Shoemaker purchased the other day two loads of Corn of Mr. Irs, we believe, which was ever sold in Colorado Springs. It was grown on Mr. Baird's ranche, about three miles below Town.

We hear another offer made the other day to the Dinners of a very considerable party of ladies and gentlemen who were then dining together, that Colorado Springs would have a population of five thousand within two years from now. There was no one found to certainly would not.

We have to thank the *Rocky Mountain News*, the *Denver Tribune*, and especially the *Colorado Mountaineer*, for the very flattering notices they have bestowed upon our young man Pierce. We shall be well satisfied if he should live to deserve all the compliments which they have been giving to him.

Boulder has a "Merchants' Protective Association." And everybody who doesn't pay up promptly is to have his name published as a "dead beat." Colorado Springs has such an Association, there are a few of our citizens who might have the pleasure of seeing their names in print.

It is understood that if the "Pike's Peak Rangers" are ordered out for Cuba, they will march south by easy stages to Vera Cruz, where they will take steamer for Havana. They expect to reach the scene of action in time to share in the distribution of the spoils. They sign for glory and—cigars.

Two of our townsmen, Mr. Bunnell and Mr. Andrews, made a very successful hunting excursion last week. They went out some thirty-five miles eastward, and in three days' sport bagged eighty antelope, besides a number of others which they wounded. There will be a competitive School Examination in the Methodist Church at Soda Springs, on Friday next, at 9:30 o'clock. The Scholars from District No. 5, under the charge of Mr. Beeson and those from District No. 10, under charge of Mr. Smith will be in attendance. The Rev. J. C. Millington, County School Superintendent, who will conduct the examination.

The "Committee on Bonfires" got together a tremendous pile of dry goods boxes and other inflammable matter at the rear of the Freight Depot on Monday last, and rubbed their hands in anticipation of the way it would blaze up and the way the blazes would go down under the mighty influences of the powerful Babcock and before the wondering eyes of the Denver dignitaries. But returned only to be "Eve's Labor Lost."

Messrs. Adams, Wilson & Co. have just completed a copper force-pump for the Star brewery, at Colorado City. It is a first-class piece of workmanship, and the manufacturers are to be congratulated on the success with which they have demonstrated that home manufactures can compete favorably with those from the East. Mr. Wilson informs us that they are able to supply the article cheaper than the price for which one could have been had from the East, and yet save themselves a fair margin of profit. If that be so, we shall expect to see their Tin-Shop developed into a large manufacturing establishment before many years are over.

Referring to a paragraph which appeared in our paper a week or two ago announcing that the Countess de Noailles is to be a resident of Manitou, the *Greeley Tribune* remarks that there is in the prospect of their having any Counts or Countesses to give up their titles, as their only son, instead of creating a few nobles from among their fellow-citizens, are so keen to ever with us. We are sorry for our Greeley friends, and we promise so long as a few of our boys are nobly inclined to keep our Titles at home. We can't go so far as to say for certain, for we fear the Counts and Countesses might strive among themselves the day and be snapped up by the wicked Lords at Evans, which would never do.

We had the pleasure, through the courteous invitation of Mrs. Kirns, of eating our Thanksgiving Dinner at the Manitou House; it is unnecessary to say, therefore, that there was no body in the neighborhood who dined better than we did on the festive occasion. We are inclined to agree with a gentleman who remarked, that he considered the Manitou House the best hotel West of the Mississippi River, and—East of it too.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The County Commissioners held a special meeting on the 21st inst. The Board present, Mr. Matt. France presiding.

A Petition was received from S. S. Robbins that a portion of his tax be abated. After hearing the evidence, the tax was abated in the sum of $8 98.

A large number of bills and accounts were passed including the District Court Expenses.

A Petition was received from W. B. Sherman and others, asking the Commissioners to procure field-Notes from the Surveyor General's Office.—On motion, petition was granted, and the Surveyor was instructed to procure the field-Notes and Plats of 20 Townships.

Petition of residents of Precinct No. 9 was received, that an election be called to fill vacancy existing in Precinct officers. Referred to the County Attorney.

The County Attorney was instructed to ascertain whether the Board had power to dispose of the old Court House property in Colorado City, and if so, to make such arrangements for disposing of same as may be necessary, provided he can sell the same for the sum of $3,000.

Board adjourned subject to call of the President.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day opened bright and warm, but, as the morning wore on, the temperature decreased, and by noon an overcoat was a comfort. People said they were reminded of Thanksgiving in their old homes.

Most of the stores closed in the middle of the morning, after remaining open long enough to supply urgent wants, and the rest of the day was generally observed as a holiday—a vast improvement upon the earlier days of the Town, when even Sundays could not be spared by some of the business people, but all the seven days of every week had to be devoted to work.

A united Religious Service was held in the Presbyterian Church, the Revs. J. G. Lowrie and J. C. Millington officiating. Episcopal Service was conducted in the Reading Room by the Rev. M. F. Sorenson.

Whilst some were thus doing honor to the first claims of the day, others were making preparation for the after observances. The Barbers' shops—Freeman & Company's, Green & Stitzer's, and Peck and Moore's—had a steady run of customers, and, judging from appearances, Thanksgiving Day was remembered at most dinner-tables in the Town, although the fashionable turkey certainly did not find its way to every board.

The guests of the Hotels sat down to sumptuous repasts.

Mr. Boutwell, of the Colorado Springs Hotel, had prepared a very extensive Bill of Fare, including all the seasonable and appropriate dishes, and he had a large company to do justice to his provision.

Mr. Sheets, of the Mountain House, also made a bountiful Bill of Fare.

A number of our citizens betook themselves to Manitou to celebrate the occasion. Mrs. Kirns set before her guests a very sumptuous dinner, which was enjoyed, none the less for the beautiful decorations with which the spacious Dining Hall had been adorned.

The day was signalized by one wedding—that of Sheriff Donnelly, who was made one with Miss Laura Waggoner. The bridal party went to Manitou, after the ceremony, and the event was celebrated by a Dance in the evening, which was attended by a large number of the friends of the happy couple.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded by the County Recorder during the last week:—

Colorado Springs Company to H. D. Weed, lots 18 and 19, block 82.

Colorado Springs Company to John D. Rogers, block 226.

J. B. Donovan to Chas. Barnes, part of lot 16, block 8.

Sarah F. Ambrose to Wm. Green, lot 23, block 92.

Ezra A. Newton to James E. Newton, lot 6, block 10.

Fred. E. Roberts to Colorado Springs Company, south-west quarter, of northeast quarter, of section 31, township 12, south of range 66, west.

Orris C. Knox to John W. Logan, one half of lots, block 5.

Colorado Springs Company to Thomas L. West, lot 8, block 12.

Colorado Springs Company to Wm. Rea, lot 28, block 51, and lot 24, block 44.

D. A. Dunnavey to Isaac B. Carter, part of lots 25 and 26, block 9.

D. A. Dunnavey to R. D. McKnight, part of lots 25 and 26, block 91.

Mary E. Stiles to D. Rush Wood, lot 3, block 106.

M. J. McCorkey to D. Rush Wood, lots 7 and 8, block 84.

D. A. Dunnavey to D. White and J. M. Sweet, part of lots 25 and 26, block 91.

MR. NELLEN'S DEATH.

We extract from the *Cincinnati Commercial* of the 15th instant, the following account of Mr. Nellen's business and death, with some particulars of his life:—

The announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Nellen, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. C. D. Lincoln, was received in this city with a wide spread surprise and regret.

Mr. Nellen's home has for some years been in Colorado, and he arrived direct from Denver, in company with one of his daughters, at Mr. Lincoln's house, at 10 o'clock Saturday evening.

He was never a very robust man, but was of exceedingly active temperament, and he was leaving the journey not only in his usual health, but in rather better spirits than usual, seeming to enjoy the ride, and was pleasant and chatty by the way.

Mr. Lincoln saluted with his received and guests talking until a few minutes after twelve, when they retired, nothing more than ordinary having occurred. Very soon, Mr. Lincoln, who had not fallen asleep, when he heard Mr. Nellen's voice, saying, "Lincoln, I wish you would come here." The summons was delivered at once, something in the tone seeming to mean that the case was important.

Mr. Nellen was sitting on the bed, dressing, and his house was pale and irregular. He said he had, while undressing, felt a sudden, terrible pain, beginning at his forehead and passing through to the back of his head. The pain continued, and he had apprehensions that it was serious. Presently he vomited, but not freely. Medical assistance was summoned. Dr. Barnslow attending. The doctor was soon able to declare that the attack was apoplexy, or the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain, and that the case must terminate fatally, and that within a few hours.

Death occurred about 6 o'clock Sunday morning. The family were advised by telegraph of their bereavement, and will leave Denver for this city this morning.

This is an affecting and startling termination of an honorable and useful career. W. J. Nellen was born at Dunkirk, New York, and he was near sixty years of age. He was a law student in the office of Salmon P. Chase, and a law partner of Duncan Pugh, a lawyer of distinction, and elder brother of the late Gen. George Pugh. Mr. Nellen abandoned the legal profession to undertake the enterprise of developing coal mines in the Kanawha Valley, to which he devoted his energies for several years. He was called from that work by Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, and appointed Supervising Special Agent, having in charge, among other things, the sale of captured and confiscated cotton. The place was one that tested his integrity, but it is a matter of record, and knowledge that he received only his salary as an officer, and the percentage which the law allowed on sales, the whole not amounting to a large sum; and that even he was unable to save was, we fear, unfortunately invested.

He began life in Colorado, and his sagacity in locating, his activity, enabled him to advance rapidly to the possession of extensive business interests, and his associates, with the dread of life was untimely snapped, were exceedingly grieving. He was three times married, and leaves a wife and seven children.

It will be remembered that when Chief Justice Chase died, stricken much as Mr. Nellen was, though he had been forewarned by illness, he was about to make a trip to Colorado, and that he was according an invitation from his old friend Mr. Nellen to pay him a visit in his new home.

Mr. Nellen's late illness, it has been remarked, was strikingly similar to that of Mr. Chase's, and it is attributed to the same cause—the strain of attention to affairs, too intense and protracted for endurance by a delicate physical organization.

We are enabled to correct one or two slight inaccuracies in the above. Mr. Nellen was born at Pelham, Mass., Sept. 9, 1814, and not at Dunkirk, as stated; he, however, moved to Dunkirk very early in life. The Commissioners, to the development of which he devoted so much of his attention before his association with the Treasury Department, were in the Kanawha Valley. He has left nine children to mourn him.

With these slight exceptions, the article in the *Cincinnati Commercial* presents a very accurate account of Mr. Nellen's career, and is a deserved tribute to his memory. His work in Colorado is not slightly identified with, and could not occupy a less prominent position in the minds of his Eastern friends than the other and earlier work of his life; it may be questioned, however, whether, in the fearlessness and earnestness with which it was done and in the great results which will flow from it in the future, it should not take precedence of all the other.

He was one of Colorado's most enthusiastic admirers. When we first met him in New York (some two years ago) he was just setting up his business preparatory to coming here to make his home, having visited the Territory but a short time before; he then said to us: "If you are half so enthusiastic about Colorado as I am, you will never regret going; think of an old man like me leaving everything here and packing up with my wife and babies to go and live there." This enthusiasm never gave way, but the glories of Colorado and its wonderful possibilities of future greatness were topics on which he was always ready to talk. For the latter he also some hour and deep [illegible] the work of the Central Colorado Improvement Company may be said to have been *his* work, and in that there is the beginning of a development the full extent of which only Time can show, but which is already outlined in grand proportions.—*Ed. Gazette.*

A PETITION TO BE CIRCULATED.

We reported several weeks ago that a petition was being signed and circulated, asking the Town Trustees to grant licences to one or two Saloons in town. We are now enabled to publish the petition and signatures. We believe that it has never been presented to those to whom it is addressed.

To the Board of Trustees of Colorado Springs:

The undersigned citizens of Colorado Springs, believing that experience has everywhere demonstrated the fact that it is impossible to suppress the sale of liquors, and recognizing that some mode of regulating the sales of such articles is respectfully requested, your Honorable Body to license one or two saloons at a license not less than one thousand dollars per year, in advance, with a bond of from three to five thousand dollars to secure an orderly house.

We also respectfully urge that a stricter enforcement of the laws against drunkenness and riotous conduct be carried out.

Wilson, C[illegible]
Partridge, [illegible]
Sanders, S. M.
Trimble, Geo W.
Wilson, Nat
Sutherland, [illegible]
[illegible]burey, A.
Brown, Geo M.
Leonard, [illegible]
True, A.
Sutton, A.
Freeburger, Geo W.
Price, [illegible]
Sallee, J. C.
Decker, Peter
Allen, W. W.
Simmons, A.
Blount, S.
Cole, S. C.
Stanley, G.
Baker & Vance
Griswold, [illegible]
Freeman, [illegible]
Spence, C. N.
Gatchell, [illegible]
Wood, J.
Cowell, [illegible]
Wilson, W. N.
McCowe, [illegible]
Gerth, Geo F.
Parks, Geo R.
Loveley, Geo
Alison, D.
Garringhouse, L. A.
[illegible]ons, [illegible]
[illegible]ajor, S.
Baker, C. H.
Wilson, N. W.
Russell, Jas
Platt, [illegible]
Mink, [illegible]
MacDowell, A.
Evans, D. F.
Wagner, A.
White, [illegible]
Gardner, [illegible]
[illegible]wood, W. G.
Augustine
Saget, C.
Newman, James

[illegible]ward, Thos
Durfee, [illegible]
Sweet, G.
Schuyler, [illegible]
Burnham, [illegible]
Florence, [illegible]
Root, D. W. C.
MacFarlane, [illegible]
[illegible]mber, W.
Reed, S.
Clayton, [illegible]
Sherman, W. F.
Earle, E. W.
Wilkes, W. A.
Scanlan, M.
Prewitt, Geo C.
Carter, A. P.
Newell, [illegible]
Nellen, W.
Raymond, [illegible]
Sunmear, [illegible]
Young, Wm
Naller, [illegible]
[illegible]le, N.
McKenzie, A.
Barker, G.
Emerson, C.
Strayer, [illegible]
[illegible]ewitt, [illegible]
[illegible]ang, Chas S.
[illegible]pkins, W. G.
Amsbrook, W.
Beaumont, A.
Green, N.
[illegible]a, N.
St. Clair, W. C.
[illegible]sup, [illegible]
Calder, [illegible]
Grim, [illegible]
Armstrong, S. A.
Richens, R.
Henderson, W. C.
Seaney, [illegible]
Donovan, [illegible]
Copeland, [illegible]
Hanchett, [illegible]
Mc[illegible]ree, A.
Robinson, J. A.
Latimer, C. R.
Sweetz, W. B.
Thomas, Geo

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR,—Your paper comes to my name regularly, and, as I resided in your town some four months, I take a lively interest in the weekly occurrences there. Nothing is more interesting to me than the trial as to the legality of the Whiskey Clause in the Colony Deeds, and I see that the decision has been in favor of Levy and Justice.

Now the question arises: Does the decision suppress the Saloons, and, if so, will it continue to do so?

Nothing seems to me that the course to be pursued by the people is plain, viz. take the affair in their own hands, call a meeting, and wait upon the first man who dares to open a saloon, inform him that he must close immediately, giving him the following reasons:

1. That one of the inducements held out to the people of Colorado Springs before their location there was the Clause in the Deeds, prohibiting Saloons.

2. That a large majority of the voters of the town are opposed to saloons.

3. That it is right and in accordance with the very foundations of our constitution, that the majority rule—not the minority.

That there are plenty of townswives and a majority are in favor of saloons and that there is their place.

For my part, I would like to see the time when the majority could and would rise up everywhere *en masse* and say: We will banish this curse from our free and otherwise glorious country.

A word of encouragement to the property-holders of your town. I remember twelve or fifteen years ago, of hearing men in Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Topeka talking very much as I hear men talk in Colorado Springs. Summer, saying that houses and lands were worthless, that there never would in their day be a town of any size, that the plains were subject to drought each year and would never produce enough to feed any population worth speaking of.

But what a change has taken place, and so it will be with Colorado Springs; ten years will bring about astonishing results. Every body who visits Colorado Springs says that it has the business nature a location for a town in the Territory.

Respectfully,
T. K. CONE.

Chanute, Kan., Nov. 2[illegible], 1873.

That noble lives are lived by quite ordinary people, who say nothing about it, is once in a while proved by the deaths that suggest the story of the unrecorded years preceding them. "Such a life," says the *Tribune*, "must have been that of James Marr, who recently, near the Australian coast, was washed overboard by a heavy sea, which at the same time carried away the main mast of the schooner. Marr clung to the mast until he saw, with the quick love of an old seaman that it hampered the vessel; then, almost enough, and with a word, he gave up his only chance of life for his comrades' sake. He managed to get them to cut the rest away; they [illegible] and he was left behind. [illegible] cast a cow [illegible]"

SIGNAL SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN ON THE SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK AND AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

Summit of Pike's Peak, 14,216 feet above Sea-level. Colorado Springs, 5,975 feet above sea level.

Month.	Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Weather.
		P. P.	P. C.	S. P.	P. C.	S. P.	P. C.	S. P.	P. C.	S. P.	P. C.	
Nov. 22d.	5:12 A. M.	29 63	29 69	4	38	21	63	Calm	0	28	2	Light Snow	Cloudy
	2:42 P. M.	29 07	29 83	8	37	61	39	N	2	20	19	2.00	1.80	Snow &c.	Cloudy
	9:07 P. M.	29 74	30 01	7	31	80	08	N	2	39	26	4.50	2.00	Heavy Snow	Cloudy
Nov. 23d.	5:12 A. M.	29 76	30 04	3	20	65	40	N	Calm	20	0	2.00	0	Clear	Clear
	2:42 P. M.	29 84	30 07	4	44	50	16	W	2	15	4	1.12	508	Clear	Clear
	9:07 P. M.	29 91	30 07	9	24	79	74	N	N	20	3	2.00	10	Clear	Clear
Nov. 24th	5:12 A. M.	29 96	30 10	11	28	84	56	N	N	8	13	1.25	06	Clear	Clear
	2:42 P. M.	30 05	30 06	26	02	55	38	N	W	20	17	2.00	114	Fair	Clear
	9:07 P. M.	30 07	30 05	14	39	80	45	N	N	30	3	4.76	209	Clear	Clear
Nov. 25th	5:42 A. M.	30 05	30 07	17	01		79	N	Calm	20	0	2.00	0	Clear	Clear
	2:42 P. M.	29 90	29 88	13	65	40	44	S	Calm	25	0	2.12	106	Cloudy	Cloudy
	9:07 P. M.	29 76	29 82	13	50	45	72	S	W	S	40	2	8.00	09	Clear	Clear
Nov. 26th	5:42 A. M.	29 70	29 73	10	47	39	37	S	W	S	40	2	8.00	09	Clear	Clear
	2:42 P. M.	29 69	29 73	14	59	47	41	N	W	W	25	2	3.47	106	Fair	Clear
	9:07 P. M.	29 07	29 90	11	08	57	22	S	W	Calm	30	0	4.58	0	Clear	Cloudy
Nov. 27th	5:42 A. M.	29 57	29 93	7	0	53	57	W	S	0	4	00	0	Cloudy	Clear
	2:42 P. M.	29 57	29 87	9	20	29	76	W	N	30	3	6.12	06	Cloudy	Cloudy
	9:07 P. M.	29 05	29 93	12	19	82	82	W	N	30	2	4.50	0	Clear	Cloudy
Nov. 28th	5:42 A. M.	29 05	29 93	7	7	77	77	W	N	45	30	11.71	4.50	Cloudy	Clear
	2:42 P. M.	29 70	29 75	14	57	52	73	W	N	45	30	11.71	4.50	Cloudy	Clear
	9:07 P. M.	29 70	29 90	12	48	43	63	W	S	E	30	2	4.50	02	Stormy	Clear

BAROMETERS CORRECTED FOR ELEVATION AND TEMPERATURE.

R. DEES, SEYBOTH, *Observer, Pike's Peak.*
D. H. SACKETT, *Observer, Colorado Springs.*

Dated Stores signify that no Report of Observations has been received, owing to disarrangements of the Wires.

PIKE'S PEAK RANGERS.

The Pike's Peak Rangers were mustered in this (Saturday) evening, and are now Company B of the First Colorado Militia, being the second Company which has been regularly mustered in in the Territory.

Adjutant-General Thomas came down from Denver to muster in the Company, and brought down with him 50 Spencer Carbines, and equipments sufficient for the whole of the members. In addressing the Company, he said that the Governor was desirous to give them a chance, which he could in order that they might be put into a state of thorough efficiency.

The following is the Company as now stands:

Captain—Matt. France.
First Lieutenant—Irving Howbert.
Second Lieutenant—[illegible] Wilson.
Orderly Sergeant—W. J. Sherman.
Quartermaster—C. Wilson.
Sergeants—[illegible] Burtmann, A. [illegible] Barrett, Benj. F. Crowe, [illegible] Gate[illegible], [illegible] Gate[illegible].
Corporals—[illegible]n P. Hewitt, C. N. Peirce, Delos Durfee, C. R. Taylor.

PRIVATES.

G. W. Cook, [illegible]. C. Brom.
Geo. W. [illegible]rimble, [illegible]. Sayres.
[illegible]. Tice, [illegible]. Townsend.
[illegible]. R. Gordon, G. A. Strain.
Edward Colony, [illegible]. Tidery.
Isaac Davis, P. B. Jackson.
[illegible]. Allison, Harry Williams.
C. W. Young, [illegible] Presser.
Ernesto Mattie, [illegible]. W. Field.
[illegible]. Donovan, Chas. Dyer.
N. W. Bacon, [illegible]ore Spanhain.
[illegible]. Hollingsworth, [illegible]. C. Axtell.
[illegible]. Nagle, C. [illegible]. Stuber.
J. W. Cook, W[illegible] Mitchell.

W. H. Aplerise.

The Company will have its first parade for Drill next Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

OUR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have a number of new advertisements to-day, which our readers should look at.

Messrs. Matt. France & Co. announce that they are obtaining the agencies of the best Insurance Companies in the United States. If therefore, you want to effect an insurance, you will know where to go.

The same firm make known that they have been authorized to offer the Manitou lots for sale. It is necessary for us to say that there is one of the most tempting opportunities for which a capitalist could wish. The Manitou future is already known far and wide over the Union, and will never lack patronage; hence it is certain to be a good investment.

Mr. W. J. Sherman, our County Surveyor, sets forth in his card as Civil Engineer and Surveyor, and will be glad to attend to any matters appertaining within the scope of his profession.

We also have the card of Messrs. Rogers & Stratton, Contractors, Carpenters, and Builders. Both are known to be first-class workmen, and we hope that they will find a flourishing business.

Messrs. Burr and Camp, gentlemen who need no recommendation from us, announce that they have bought out Messrs. B. C. Myers & Bro., of Colorado City, and that they are determined to give the people of El Paso County some rare bargains, as they intend to deal only in groceries, and therefore close out all the stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, etc.

Mr. [illegible]uggins has a handsome advertisement in our columns to-day; he has also some very fine goods in his Show-Cases. Our readers should take care to look at both.

There are two or three minor advertisements. Mr. George Summers has a nice little two-roomed Cottage to let, pleasantly situated. Mr. [illegible] Cutler offers for sale, cheap, the Furniture and Fixtures of the Excelsior Restaurant. Messrs. Nash, Wilson & Co., at the Livery Stables, are prepared to deliver good Pine-wood to any part of the town.

The man of the *World* says that, taken the only use of the wife of the period is abolished by the invention of a piano-playing machine. He also accounts for the advanced ages of the deceased persons recorded weekly in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, by the ingenious theory that the undertakers of that city are so exorbitant in their charges, that people have economized for a great many years before they can afford to die.

Artemus Ward was on a slow Canadian train, and he went to the conductor and suggested that the cowcatcher was of the wrong sort for him, for, said he, "you will never overtake a cow, you know, but you'll run over one every time, and I might be useful, or now there is [illegible] you'll run over a cow [illegible]"

PROBATE COURT.

The following is the Docket of the Probate Court, which will sit on Monday next [illegible] Judge Moore, First Probate [illegible]

[illegible]. Chapman, Sheriff, [illegible] Wilson, C. W. Berry, H. C. G. King, Matt. France, Henry Barr, W. Lamb, and Chas. [illegible]. Causes.—Two Causes.—Plea of [illegible].

[illegible] Freeman *vs.* [illegible]. Wood.—Attachment.

Robert Douglass *vs.* [illegible]. A. Wood.—Attachment.

[illegible]. Sige *vs.* Henry A. Wood.—Attachment.

A. C. Hunt *vs.* Louis C. Bowe, and [illegible]. B. Townsend.—Assumpsit.

Henry Bittenstein *vs.* [illegible]. W. Carlile.—Assumpsit.

W. B. Young, of W. B. Young & Co. *vs.* [illegible]. Snyder.—Dress suit on the east of Premise.

Town of Colorado Claim *vs.* [illegible]. Shares.—Appeal from Justice Court.

Andrew G. Lincoln *vs.* Lucretia [illegible]. a.—Assumpsit.

Adams, Wilson, & Co. *vs.* Bowe & Wisehart.—Assumpsit.

Charles [illegible]. White *vs.* Louis C. Bowe.—Attachment.

Geo. M. Brown *vs.* Colorado Springs Brick Co.—Assumpsit.

W. B. Young *vs.* Colorado Springs Brick Co.—Assumpsit.

W. B. Cutler and [illegible]. Lantz *vs.* Colorado Springs Brick Co.—Assumpsit.

[illegible]. S. Wires and Chas. Johnson *vs.* [illegible]. Bennett.—Assumpsit.

Mines & Smith *vs.* M. G. Smith.—Assumpsit.

MARRIED.

At Colorado Springs, November 27th, by Rev. M. E. Sorenson, Mr. Robert Donnelly and Miss Laura J. Waggoner, both of El Paso County.

DIED.

This afternoon, at Colorado Springs, Mr. Geo. O. Evans, late of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Baptist Church of Colorado Springs, will give a supper on Thursday evening, December 4th, in Mr. Maness' New Hall, corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street. All are cordially invited. Admittance and supper, 50 cents. Oysters and Ice Cream extra. Tickets to be had at Badger & Lucey's, Cole's, and at the door.

Remember the Tableaux, Tuesday evening next.

Don't fail to see the Tableaux on Tuesday evening.

Bear in mind the Musical Entertainment and Tableaux, at the Presbyterian Church, Tuesday evening.

Musical Entertainment and Tableaux, Tuesday evening.

Go to the Entertainment, Tuesday evening, at the Presbyterian Church.

Tickets for Tuesday Evening's Entertainment, for sale at the Post Office, News Stands and at the door. 25 cts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE MANITOU HOUSE, situated at the Mineral Springs, near Pike's Peak. The favorite resort for invalids, Tourists, and Pleasure-Seekers. For sale at a bargain. Chance only offered for a short time. For particulars, terms, and other information, address

MATT. FRANCE & CO.,
23 Real Estate Agents, Colorado Springs, Col.

FOR RENT.

A NEAT COTTAGE ON CASCADE AVENUE, Two Rooms. Arrangements can be made for a Third Room. Apply to GEORGE SUMMERS,
11 Architect and C. E., Colorado Springs Co.

COAL AND WOOD.

Good Fresh Pine Cord Wood delivered to any part of Town. Apply to

NASH, WILSON & CO.,
—Corner Avery Street.

FOR SALE!

[illegible] BELONGING TO THE
EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT.
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
26 Apply to J. B. CUTLER.
J. B. Rogers [illegible] Stratton.

ROGERS & STRATTON,

CONTRACTORS,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Estimates made and Material furnished for either Brick, Stone or Wood [illegible]. Jobbing of all kinds attended to promptly.

W. B. SHERMAN,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
County Surveyor of El Paso County,
OFFICE WITH MATT. FRANCE & CO.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
23

MATT. FRANCE & CO.

Have now Secured the Agency for the

FAIRE PAIR

Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

And will soon have the finest Agency for several of the best Companies in the United States.

New Fire and New Prices.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK [illegible] of the late firm of S. C. MYERS & BRO., of Colorado City, we desire to call the attention of the old patrons of the late firm, and the World generally, to the fact that the New Proprietor shall make it all kinds of Goods. Our Stock is large and varied, consisting of

[illegible]
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hardware, Groceries, & Crockery.

Not wishing in the future to handle any other Goods than GROCERIES, we shall from and after this date, and until closed out, sell at cost the entire stock

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

We wish to call particular attention to the [illegible] Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Dress Goods, White Goods, Cotton Trimmings,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

All the above will positively be closed out at Panic Cost. Come and secure some rare bargains.

Colorado City, Nov. 22, [illegible] BURR & LAMB.

Dr. Clay's Cough Lozenges

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
SWISS AND AMERICAN
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY,
CHAINS,
Ladies Gold and Plated Sets,
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Plain 18-Carat and Set
RINGS,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED
TEA & WATER SETS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.
CALL AND INSPECT
AND
Satisfy Yourselves.
T. A. ROGERS,
Cor. Tejon and Huerfano Streets,
9 DEALER IN ART EFFECTS.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Stock for Sale.

ATTENDANCE TO BE GIVEN BY [illegible] Wool Growers, Cattle Dealers, and others. All persons wishing to buy any of the above articles, please call or address [illegible]

FOR RENT.

Two large unfurnished rooms on first floor of Hunt House. Enquire of Wm. Wagner, D. & R. G. R. R. Office.

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Stiff Joints, etc., take a Vapor Bath.—Nevada Avenue and Cucharas Street.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 30th, and until further orders, Trains Nos. 1 and 2, on Time Table No. 9, dated Nov. 9th, 1873, will not be run on Sundays.

W. W. JOAST,
Acting Sup't.
Denver, Colo., Nov. 26th, 1873. 25

NOTICE.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the COLORADO SPRINGS BRICK COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Reading Room, in Colorado Springs, the first Monday in December, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M.

WM. J. YOUNG, *Secretary.*
Colorado Springs, Nov. 5, 1873.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Charles Holmes desires to announce to the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity, that he will continue the Livery and Transfer Business at the Old Stand on Tejon Street. Thanking the public for their support in the past, and wishing a continuation of the same, he will endeavor to please all who may call upon him.

Notice of Final Settlement.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

In the Probate Court, at the December term.

Notice is hereby given that I will at the December term, of the Probate Court of El Paso County, make a final settlement of my executorship of the estate of William Innes, deceased.

R. A. INNES,
Executor with the will annexed.
September 25, 1873.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

In the Probate Court in and for said County.

In the matter of the Estate of John Bailey, deceased.

All persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Probate Court in and for said County, to be holden at Colorado Springs in said County on the 1st Monday in December, A. D. 1873, I shall apply to said Court for a full and final settlement of said estate.

J. C. WOOLBERY,
Administrator.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

In the Probate Court in and for said County.

In the matter of the Estate of Albert Bond, deceased.

All persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Probate Court in and for said County, to be holden at Colorado Springs, in said County, on the first Monday in the month of December, A. D., 1873, I shall apply to said Court for a full and final settlement of said estate.

THOMAS SQUIRES,
Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued out of the Probate Court of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, at the suit of George W. Reed & Co. against Emile Gerung, and to me directed, and whereby I am commanded to make the sum of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest, and the further sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents costs, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: about thirty thousand feet of common dry lumber, and that I will expose the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said execution, at public sale, at the Pioneer Store, Colorado City, formerly occupied by Emile Gerung, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 3d day of December, 1873, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

C. F. BANA,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
21

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have this day sold out to Henry E. Freeman & Co. our entire Meat Business in Colorado Springs from and after this date.

THOMAS HOWARD,
MILTON S. MARK.
Colorado Springs, Nov. 18, 1873.

Having purchased the entire business of Howard & Mark, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Colorado Springs with Fresh Meats [illegible] every day of all kinds, and also propose to pay the highest Cash price for all kinds of Country Produce, Hides, Tallow, etc., and will immediately put meats down to wholesale price, four cents for forequarters and eight cents for sirloin quarters, and five cents by the beef. As we pay Cash for all we get, we propose not to let a pound of meat go out of our store unless it is paid for.

6 HENRY E. FREEMAN,
EDWIN W. JONES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foreign Ladies!

[illegible]
Fountain Street, Colorado Springs, Col.

L. S. REGART

Will close out his large and well-selected Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies', Gents' Boots, Shoes, &c.

8

HENRY E. FREEMAN. EDWIN W. JONES.

Henry E. Freeman & Co.

Successors to Howard & Mark,
TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.
DEALERS IN
Best Beef & Veal
CASH PAID FOR
Country Produce, Hides & Tallow,
ETC., ETC.
GIVE US A CALL.

VARIETIES.

A man in Georgia claims to have a stone that Washington threw at a wood-pecker on his father's cherry tree.

A gentleman having his hair cut, was asked by the garrulous operator: "How he would have it done." "Impossible," replied the gentleman, "in silence."

The Danbury News man has dedicated his almanac to "that rising inventor, composer in the field of meteorological horoscopy, inflammatory rheumatism."

The *Congregationalist* has seen this item in a late invoice of Washington New York furniture: "Elegant upholstered kneeling-benches for the weary and heavy-laden."

A Cleveland boy following a newsboy persevering him to buy an evening newspaper, the latter waited till another boy accosted the "gentleman," and then shouted in the hearing of bystanders, "It's no use to try him, Jim, he can't read."

A Missouri uneducated judge closed a sentence with the following touching reproach: "Prisoner at the bar, Nature has endowed you with a good education and respectable family connections instead of which you go round the country stealing chickens."

The library of the Khan of Khivas now in the hands of the Russians, and a Mr. Khanikoff, an Oriental scholar, is examining it diligently. The library contains forty historical manuscripts, among which is a history of the Khans of Khiva.

When Wilkie Collins was about to step in front of the curtain at Syracuse, N. Y., he said to Mr. Archbold, who was to introduce him: "Don't introduce me as the greatest living novelist. I have been introduced so a number of times, and I'd rather be simply Mr. Collins. You know every body is the greatest living something."

Professor Max Muller says there exists a far more diffused culture and interest in science and literature in England, especially among women, than even in learned and scientific Germany; the reason being that the latter enjoy a perennial supply of "science made easy" in popular lectures and readable periodicals.

The most extensive family wedding on record occurred the other day in Cincinnati. A widowed mother, three sons, and two daughters, were all married at the same time. In consideration of the number the parson put the cost of the ceremonies at wholesale rates.

Aunt Dinah—"But when his brethren next saw Joseph, they found him in a position of great authority and honor." Alice—"Was he a king, Aunt Dinah?" Aunt Dinah—"No, but he was very high, nearly next to the king." Alice, who is fond of cards, "Was he a knave then?"

A mistake happened some time ago at a funeral in Mary-le-bone. The clergyman has gone on with the service, until he came to that part which says: "Our deceased brother or sister," without knowing whether the deceased was male or female. He turned to one of the mourners, and asked whether it was a brother or sister. The mourner, innocently replied, "No relation at all, sir, only an acquaintance."

If ever there was a good excuse for not getting a passage out in time, was that of ex-Governor Panama. *Stormand Herald*. The editor says that the government troops were keeping up a continuous fire on the front of his sitting room, and half-a-dozen shots did not vary three feet in striking. "To this annoyance," he says, "we must attribute our delay in getting out this edition, for it is difficult to persuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire."

A series of exceedingly interesting papers, entitled "The Great South," are appearing in *Scribner's Magazine*. They present a vivid picture of the state of affairs in that important section of the Union, and show that the South" has almost as much right to occupy a prominent place in the thoughts and anxieties of the Nation now as it had in the days of the Rebellion. It is to be hoped that the publication of a series of articles in such a widely circulated magazine as *Scribner's* will have the effect of directing that earnest attention to the present condition of the Southern States which it certainly ought to have.

A series of caricatures now popular in Vienna gives the Austrian impression of the assembling of the Great Powers. Russia, a haughty dame resting upon a sword, represents Pride. England is a scrawny female seated on a cotton bale, and is called Avarice. Russia goes skating and scowling by under the name of Envy. Turkey lolls on a sofa, a la odalisque, as Luxury. France, with a man's hat in one hand and a glass of champagne in the other, dances a *devil-du-cancan*, and is called Immorality. Spain is a wild Pétroleuse, and represents Anger. Scotland is a bonny lassie dropping to sleep on a mountain side, as Laziness. And America has another quaint device invented to characterize her. She sits on a pile of Pub. Docs., scribbling furiously; the iniquity she represents bears the uncanny name of Zeitungsschreiberei, Newspaper Scribbling.

According to the *Turquie*, the Sultan has determined to introduce a series of important reforms in his Empire. The landed property now held by the mosques is to be secularized. The ground tax, as well as several other imposts which have hitherto prevented the development of industry and agriculture, are to be repealed. The mines and forests will no longer be worked by the State, but thrown open to private enterprise. In addition to this the public expenditure, and especially for salaries, is to be curtailed, and a commission, presided over by the Grand Vizier, will consider how the equilibrium can be restored in the budget. As a further proof of his patriotism and good faith, the Sultan has transferred to the State Treasury a sum of seven millions from his private purse.

A melancholy story concerning the fate of the Siamese twins is related in an exchange. A gentleman, being compelled to remain in Salem, fell in with a commercial traveler, who related the following sad account of the fate of these wonderful monstrosities: "They suffered a slight illness," he was about it," exclaimed the gentleman. "You have doubtless heard," said the traveler, "that the twins were very fond of money. They had each of them a wife and a large number of successors. They took a passage at Aspinwall via the Suez Canal for Europe. In mid-ocean an accident befell the boilers, after which they were overtaken by a storm, which carried them far to the southward, and one fearful night found them a wreck on the coast of New Guinea. All were lost but the twins, who, unfortunately, stepped from the frying-pan into the fire. The wild Maoris were celebrating the feast of the new moon, and during their inhuman performance they took advantage of this favorable opportunity." The narrators listened. "Yes," said he, "these unnatural monsters ate our unhappy twins—for a barbecue." We hope they enjoyed them."

There is a strong disposition in men of opposite minds to despise each other. A grave man cannot see what is the use of a wit in society; a person who takes a strong common sense view of a subject is for passing out, by the head and shoulders, an ingenious theorist, who catches at the lightest and faintest analogies; and an another man, who scents the ridiculous from afar, will not converse with him who tastes, examines, and feels the feelings of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas talent is talent, and mind is mind, in all its branches. Wit gives to life one of its best flavors; common sense can do immediate action, and gives to society its daily motion; large and comprehensive views its annual position; ridicule chastises folly and impudence, and keeps men in their proper sphere; another seizes upon the fine threads of truth; analogy carries away the most sublime discoveries; the saints have the exquisite passions of love, and rewards him, by a pleasure known to God and to angels! Heaven! what a gift! Who can tell the sort of angel they prove, except he who has received one.—*Edgar Sallé*.

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.

COLORADO.

To borrow the expression of a well-known writer, "the territory of Colorado straddles the Rocky Mountains like a saddle—a part of it being on their eastern flank, a part on their western flank, and a part of it being taken up by the mountains themselves." It lies between the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude, and the 102d and 109th meridians of west longitude, being bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, and on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, and on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah. The area embraced forms nearly a square, containing about 106,475 square miles, or 68,420,000 acres—a greater extent of country than all of Great Britain, with a colony or two included, and quite as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure."

For many reasons, Colorado is one of the most remarkable sections of country on the face of the earth.

Though not geographically, it is, really, the centre of the North American Continent. Up to its giant peaks, there is a gradual slope on every side, from the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the confines of the Polar Season the north.

The dwellers on its "plains" or *lower* lands, live, on the average about a mile above the level of the sea; whilst those who live in its "mountain towns," are lifted still nearer heaven.

Its scenery is magnificently grand. Its climate is deliciously cheering and healthful. The clear air and the bright sunshine, which continually characterize it, act like a charm upon the system, invigorating the bodily powers and inducing constant "good spirits." The dryness and purity of the atmosphere render it especially suitable for such as are of consumptive or asthmatic tendencies or suffer from any affection of the throat or lungs; since—unless the disease has obtained too firm a grip—are a most certain to regain health and strength.

The resources of the country are a most limitless and innumerable.

Its mountains are seamed and streaked with precious wealth of all kinds—gold and silver, copper and lead, coal and iron.

Cradled in their brawny arms and lying at their outspread feet, are peaceful valleys, wherein the farmer raises crops of rich abundance. Owing to the small rainfall, irrigation is necessary to the cultivation of the soil; but this, when understood, is comparatively little labor, and far more than compensated for by the great yield which is obtained.

Eastward from the mountains, the "great plains" stretch, in almost boundless extent, covered with rich grasses, which render them the best pastures in the world. Sheep and cattle thrive upon them with but little care, and with few exceptions through the winter as well as the summer. During the fall, the dryness of the atmosphere cures the grasses, sealing up in them all their nutritious qualities and leaving them standing upon the ground as natural hay—a winter stock of feed, needing no preparation and no housing.

The Foot-Hills are covered with timber, and contain almost every variety of building stone. Some of the rivers afford water-power of the finest character.

In short, Colorado offers all the natural resources necessary for carrying on the three great productive industries—Mining, Agriculture, and Manufactures—and all the attractions of Scenery and Climate calculated to make it a healthful and delightful home.

EL PASO COUNTY.

El Paso County is one of the central counties of the Territory and embraces a fair share of its principal physical characteristics—mountain, valley, and plain. Along its northern border stretches the Great Colorado "Divide," a pine-covered mountain spur, which takes its name from the fact that it separates the sections of country tributary to the chief rivers of the Territory, the Platte in the north and the Arkansas in the south. From the "Divide" the county has a continual slope southward, its southern boundary being eighteen miles north of the Arkansas, the distance from north to south being about forty-two miles. This southward slope—exposing the whole of the county, like a garden wall, to the full sunlight—has a marked effect upon its climatic characteristics. The distance from the eastern boundary of the county to the foot of the mountains, is about forty (miles) and beyond that, the county embraces about thirty miles of mountainous country, making the total width about seventy miles. The area includes about 1,635,000 acres, of which upwards of 941,000 acres has been "entered."

Though Pike's Peak—the great focal point of the gold excitement which first brought Colorado into notice—is situated in the county, there are few, if any, known valuable deposits of the precious metals. Hence El Paso county has no place amongst the mining counties of the Territory. It has, however, the advantage of a market in the mining districts to the west, which are reached by the Ute Pass. These mining districts are rapidly growing into great importance, being amongst the richest in the Territory, and will cause a large demand for agricultural and other products.

Most of the agricultural lands which can be watered directly—that is, by ditches taken out of the creeks—is already taken up, and such land is now worth from $10 to $20 per acre. Experiments, however, will shortly be made in the matter of artesian wells, and, if they prove successful, thousands of acres of the most tempting land—still open for pre-emption—will be made available for irrigation and cultivation. Scattered through the mountains are numerous small patches, of "parks," on which grains and vegetables, of the first quality, can be raised to even greater advantage than in the lower valleys.

In like manner, most of the land, available for stock ranges, having water upon it, has been taken up, and ranches command from $500 to $3,000. There can be no doubt, however, that almost any where on the plains, wells could be sunk at a small expense, from which water could be drawn by wind-mills or other means. Necessity has not yet driven the people to invention, but will do so ere long, as every succeeding year makes more and more manifest the fact that that country which has been regarded as value less is in reality of the most valuable character, when a little trouble is taken to aid Nature by the contrivances of art.

The progress of the Stock Interests of the county may be gathered from the following figures taken from the Assessor's reports for 1871 and 1872: In the former year there were 779 horses, 190 mules, 1,734 cows, 2,321 calves, 3,032 sheep, and 536 swine. In 1872, there were 960 horses, 56 mules, 6,986 cows, 1,115 oxen, 6,538 calves, 50,514 sheep, and 363 swine. Last year, the wool-crop of the county amounted to 174,812 pounds.

The Lumber Trade is an important part of the business of the county, there being fourteen mills constantly engaged in it, and more timber-land in El Paso county than in any other county in the Territory.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The town of Colorado Springs is situated in the centre of El Paso county, at a point where the Monument Creek unites with the Fontaine qui Bouille, and where the Ute Pass opens upon the plains.

It is a principal station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver, the metropolis of the Territory, and forty-two miles north of Pueblo.

The town takes its name from numerous valuable mineral springs in the immediate neighborhood. The most important of these are grouped together about five miles to the west, in a beautiful glen, to which has been given the name of Manitou. These are the celebrated "Boiling Springs," which, years ago, were made known to the world by Fremont, Buxton, and other writers. Formerly they were visited on account of their medicinal virtues by the native tribes of Indians, who regarded them as supernatural phenomena caused by the direct action of the Great Spirit. In latter times, notwithstanding the difficulty of access to them, their fame has attracted large numbers of invalids, anxious to avail themselves of the healing waters. During last year, large sums of money have been expended in laying out and adorning the ground in the neighborhood; a handsome, commodious, and comfortable hotel has been built, bath-houses have been erected, and many other conveniences provided. Now that these famous springs are so easily accessible, and that every provision has been made for the comfort of visitors, there can be no doubt that a few years will suffice to make them as attractive a point as is Saratoga in the East. Thousands will throng to them every year, and many will take up permanent abodes around them. The springs are seven in number, and are useful both for drinking and bathing purposes, being highly beneficial in rheumatism, skin diseases, general debility, and numerous other ailments which we need not catalogue.

In addition to these wonderful springs, some of the most remarkable and magnificent scenery on the American Continent is in proximity to the town.

Directly in front is Pike's Peak, the most celebrated of the Rocky Mountains, rising to a height of upwards of 14,000 feet above sea level, its head covered with snow all the year. Right and left of the Peak is a long range of "Foot-Hills" (lofty mountains, they would be termed in any other land), "infinitely diversified with variety of form and outline with rocky crags and pebbles boulders and smooth slopes, with constant play of light and shade, with contrast of rich and sombre colors, with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine"—the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty, of which the eye never tires.

Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high, and of the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors, form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the Garden is "Glen Eyrie," with its Queen's Canon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of the town is "Cheyenne Canon," a magnificent gorge, whose stupendous walls of rock and beautiful waterfalls give an almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is "Monument Park," studded with groups of odd columns of sandstone, which look like obelisks of some by-gone race of giants. Immediately beyond Manitou, are the Rainbow Glen, the Canon and Falls of the Fountain, and the Ute Pass. Indeed, in all directions, are scenes of grandeur and of beauty. "The advantage of this point," says a recent writer, "is that it lets you at once into the heart of the mountains."

The Springs and the Scenery combined are destined, of themselves, to build up a town of considerable size and importance. Here will be a place of resort—of almost unequaled attractions—known the world over. Last year brought thousands of visitors, from almost every State in the Union, and from foreign lands, and each successive season will bring an increasing throng; while many, who are in search of health, have already chosen this their permanent home, and many more will settle here in order to secure the same inestimable boon.

Everything possible is being done to heighten the attractive character of a spot on which Nature has bestowed so many advantages. It is intended to make Colorado Springs not only famous as a Sanitarium, but also as an ecclesiastical centre, and a home of refined society. Large reservations have been made for schools and similar institutions in the Town, Mason's Addition is already the site of a handsome Episcopal Church, and the erection of a county school-house. Wide streets and avenues, and numerous shade trees have been laid out, and continuous rows of trees are being planted.

Ample funds will accumulate to carry on the work of beautifying the town, of erecting public buildings, and of constructing necessary public works. The town is a Colony Town, and the whole of the profits derived from the sale of the Colony Lots, as well as lands, are appropriated to public improvements. The land having been bought in large parcels at low rates, and being sold to colonists in small lots at advanced figures, many thousands of dollars will thus be devoted to the purposes named.

Persons may become colonists by purchasing certificates of membership, which are of four grades, according to the privileges conveyed: $50, $75, $150, $300. A certificate entitles a member to locate certain city and farm lands. These are of three denominations: "Business Lots," 25 feet by 140 feet, ranging in prices from $100 to $250; "Residence Lots," 50 feet by 140 feet, and 100 feet by 140 feet, ranging in prices from $50 to $150; "Outlying Tracts," of the following sizes and prices: One-acre tracts, $150; five-acre tracts, $250; ten-acre tracts, $350 to $500; ten acres twenty-acre tracts, 20 to 200 an acre; forty-acre tracts, $15 to $20. A $50 certificate entitles its holder to locate a $50 residence lot; a $75 certificate, any residence lot irrespective of price; a $150 certificate, to one business and residence lot, or a business lot and outlying tract, or a residence lot and outlying tract, provided the total value of the lands located does not exceed $300; a $300 certificate, to one similar lots as the previous, but irrespective of price. The amount paid for the certificate is credited for the lots located, and the balance (if the value of the lots exceeds that of the certificate) can be paid any time within twelve months of the location or of the *first* location, if more than one is made upon the same certificate. Members may take out as many certificates as they please, but are bound to make one improvement (that is to put up a house, or make some equivalent expenditure) for each certificate, within four months of making the first location upon it. Upon this being done, and payment of the lots completed, deeds are given conveying full title, with one condition, however—that no intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold on such lots in any premises having the character of a place of public resort; breach of this condition involves forfeiture of the property.

The lands about the Town of which the Colony possess about 10,000 acres, are excellently adapted for cultivation. A great portion is almost as flat as a table, with an exceeding slight slope, so that it can be irrigated with the utmost facility. Irrigating canals have been constructed, and larger reservoirs for the purpose of *storing water* as an insurance against exceptionally dry seasons. The locality and the soil are especially suitable for the cultivation of small fruits, and for these a ready market will be found. In addition to the supply required by the Town, and by the mines not far away, a company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Canning Factory in the Town so soon as the quantity of fruit grown shall exceed the home consumption.

The progress already made by the Town, has been astonishingly rapid. Up to date—that is little more than eighteen months from the commencement of the enterprise—there have been 500 certificates of membership taken out, the most of which two locations have been made. The population, according to the nearest estimate we can form, is between fifteen and eighteen hundred. The various institutions necessary to a well ordered community, have been quickly got into working order. There are two churches built, one in course of erection, and another very shortly to be commenced, two public schools, a lyceum, a newspaper, a post-office, a telegraph office, a bank three or four large hotels, numerous boarding houses, stores of all kinds, well stocked—where the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life can be obtained—livery stables, etc. The Town has been organized with trustees and other officers, and several companies have been formed for the prosecution of important commercial undertakings—including a steam saw-mill (now in active operation), brick-manufacture, fruit-canning, etc. In short, the basis has been well laid for growing progress and prosperity.

So much, therefore, as are seeking new homes, Colorado Springs offer advantages of the highest order.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. WAGE & FLORENCE,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A large assortment ever constantly on hand.
BOOTS AND SHOES Made to Order.

F. H. STEWARD,
Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes,
TEJON STREET,
One door north of Fountain Colorado Springs.
Restaurant.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

CROCKERY.

DANIELS & CO.,
279 Larimer Street,
DENVER, - COLORADO.
Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CROCKERY,
A full and complete assortment of China, Glassware Wooden and Willowware, Fancy Goods, etc., constantly on hand. Orders from the trade solicited, which will receive prompt and careful attention.

NEW
CROCKERY
STORE,
Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.
Next door north of Wm. Fleming & Co.'s Bank.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
QUEENSWARE,
GLASS, LAMPS,
LOOKING-GLASSES, WINDOW GLASS.
PLATED WARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STORE.
Store Building of Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods and Notions,
Which will positively be sold at
DENVER PRICES.
C. EUBANK.
Will have entire charge.
D. T. MARTIN.

FOR FINE
Photographic Portraits
GO TO
PERRY & BOWEN,
Satisfaction always guaranteed. Crayon, Mezzo-Tints and Water Color Portraits a Specialty.
180 F Street, DENVER.

Land Agency.
VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF
Fountain & Widefield Stations,
ALSO
Milch Cows and Beef Steers,
R. STUBBS, Widefield Station

Latest Fashionable Winter Dress
HATS and CAPS,
JUST RECEIVED
AT LEONARD'S,
HUERFANO STREET.

F. X. PEARL,
BLACKSMITH,
Pike's Peak Avenue, between Tejon Street and Nevada Avenue.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

PECK & YOCUM
HAVE OPENED A
New Meat Market
ON HUERFANO STREET,
Four Doors west of Leonard's Clothing Store.
Meat of all kinds, Butter, Vegetables, and everything pertaining to a First-Class MARKET for sale, as low as the lowest, for Cash.

BENITO BACA, Las Vegas, N. M. J. C. ARMIJO, Albuquerque, N. M.
BACA & ARMIJO,
Sheep Dealers,
Are ready to supply in Colorado and New Mexico markets with Ewes, Wethers, and Lambs, at the very lowest figures.
We have made Dr. S. B. Davis our Sole Agent for Colorado, who can be found at Garriott's, Denver.
Parties wishing to purchase Sheep will please call on him, as he has full authority to contract for any amount, and any contract made by him we shall consider responsible for.
BACA & ARMIJO.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS.
ON AND AFTER THE 2ND MONDAY IN JULY,
Low Express and Passenger Line
KNOWN AS
Uncle Jimmy's Express,
WILL RUN BETWEEN
COLORADO SPRINGS AND GOLDEN'S MILLS,
Leaving Colorado Springs every Monday Morning. Freights and Passengers will be taken at low rates.
A. C. GOLDEN, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

DANIELS, FISHER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO DANIELS & EXHART,
850, LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COLORADO,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,
DRESS GOODS, CARPETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
DOMESTIC GOODS, MATTINGS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, MATS AND RUGS,
CLOTHS AND REPELLANTS, CURTAIN TRIMMINGS,
BLANKETS, ETC. CURTAINS, ETC.
In our Mammoth Carpet Stock may be found, in addition to the Cheap and Medium Qualities, all the finer grades of English Body Brussels, Tapestry, Velvets, Royal Wiltons, Axminsters, French and Turkish Moquets and Axminsters, including the American Bigelows and Crawford Cloths. Linen Crumb Cloths in all widths. Over thirty styles of fine Stair Rods. Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Shade Fixtures in endless variety. House Furnishing Linens and Cottons a SPECIALTY. Carpets Cut and made to Order. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROAD.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE
RAILWAY.
THE DIRECT AND ONLY RAILROAD
TO
SOUTHERN COLORADO
AND
NEW MEXICO.
Passenger trains leave Denver daily at 8:00 a. m., connecting at Pueblo with Barlow & Sanderson's daily line of coaches for
TRINIDAD,
CIMARRON, FORT UNION,
LAS VEGAS, AND SANTA FE,
ALSO WITH THE
Arkansas Valley Branch
FOR
LEADVILLE AND COAL BANKS.
Trains leave Pueblo daily at 5:35 a. m., on arrival of stages from Santa Fe, and connect at Denver with Kansas Pacific and Denver and Union Pacific Railways for all points
EAST AND WEST.
Through tickets to principal points east are on sale at Santa Fe, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs.
D. C. DODGE, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agent.
W. J. GREENWOOD, General Manager.
W. W. BORST, Supt., Denver, Colorado.

HARDWARE.

Alva Adams. J. Wilson. J. E. Lloyd.
EAST SIDE
STORE,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
STOVES,
Tin-Ware, Iron, Steel,
ETC.,
TEJON STREET,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.
A Tin-Shop in Connection.
A Large Stock of
HEATING STOVES,
JUST RECEIVED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW RESTAURANT.
And am now prepared to supply the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity, with
Flour, Feed, Grain, Cement,
Plastering Hair, Etc., at Pueblo Prices.
Cash paid for Wheat.
THOMAS HAINES,
Corner Tejon Street and Pike's Peak Avenue.

A. J. BARRETT. H. URSHAM. E. CUTTER, M. D.
City Drug Store,
Barrett, Cutter & Bursham,
PROPRIETORS.
Cor. Huerfano and Tejon Sts.
COLORADO SPRINGS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN PURE AND SELECTED DRUGS, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Artists' Materials, Perfumery, etc. Pure Liquor for Medical Use. A choice lot of Cigars. Cool Refreshing Soda Water always on draught.

FURNITURE
AT DENVER PRICES.
C. T. BARTON. N. GOODKAN.
BARTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
METALIC CASES, ALWAYS ON HAND.
THOSE IN WANT OF
FURNITURE
OF ANY KIND
CANNOT FAIL TO BE SUITED, BOTH AS TO
Quality and Price.
Our Stock, the largest in Southern Colorado, will include a splendid Parlor and Fancy Furniture. Orders received and goods forwarded to any part of Territory at lowest cash prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMES
IN
COLORADO.
THE
Fountain Colony
AT
COLORADO SPRINGS
OFFERS
RESIDENCE LOTS,
AT FROM $50 TO $100.
STORE LOTS,
AT FROM $100 TO $250.
OUTLYING TRACTS
UNDER IRRIGATING DITCHES,
FOR
Farming or Gardening Purposes,
AT FROM $20 TO $50 PER ACRE.
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GEORGE T. BAILEY, Proprietor.

Colorado Springs Gaze

WASHINGTON, December 2, [illegible]

To the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

The year that has passed since the last session of my last message to congress has, especially, the latter part of it, been as eventful to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity, a financial crisis has occurred that has brought on the fortunes of a great many [illegible] political jurisdiction has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions, and the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag has for a time threatened more serious consequences, and agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other. This rapidly increasing wealth and population, with the activity of commerce and industry, have scarcely been checked in the course of a short session, honorable to both branches of the legislature. The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other nations continue to be friendly and cordial. With France, Germany, Russia, Italy and the other great powers, with Brazil and most of the South American republics, and with Japan, both are being cultivated during the year in the most [illegible]

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The correspondence between the department of state and the various diplomatic representatives in or from those countries has been transmitted here within eleven days of the meeting of congress as expressed in the will of congress as expressed in the joint resolution of the 16th of January last, and in accordance with that resolution, a number of practical artisans were authorized to attend the exposition at Vienna as commissioners on the part of the United States. It is believed that the object which congress had in view when it passed the [illegible] and resolution in order to enable the people of the United States to participate [illegible] international exhibition [illegible] agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts [illegible] held at Vienna. I take pleasure in adding that the American exhibitors were received with a great ring number of diplomatic and [illegible] during the exposition [illegible] was held at Vienna for the [illegible] sultan was on the express [illegible] differs in countries for the [illegible] restrictions. Another [illegible] the passport [illegible] the time when this [illegible] place in order to [illegible] during [illegible] August 11, [illegible]

CHINA AND JAPAN MISSIONS.

It is my pleasant duty [illegible] great that the emperor [illegible] his majority received the ship [illegible] sustained [illegible] An act [illegible] foreign [illegible] will be found in the [illegible] herewith. The [illegible] between the United States and [illegible] show that some additional [illegible] has been made [illegible] towards [illegible] new code. [illegible] which [illegible] be completed.

CLAIMS [illegible]

During the next session [illegible] under the provisions [illegible] limitation for the [illegible] terminating the [illegible] against the [illegible] against the [illegible] period [illegible] April, 1865 [illegible] 4th day of [illegible] 1865 [illegible] claimant that the government [illegible] should pay to [illegible] which [illegible] States to participate [illegible] international exhibition [illegible] agriculture manufactures [illegible] held at Vienna [illegible] that an American [illegible] with [illegible] republics, and with Japan, both [illegible] during the year [illegible] of the agents [illegible]

THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is my pleasant duty [illegible] great that the emperor [illegible] his majesty